

THE
TREATISE
OF THE
FIGURES

At the end of the Rules of Construction in the Latin Grammar,
Construed.

With every Example applied
and fitted to his Rule, for the
help of the weaker sort in the
Grammar Schools.

By *John Stockwood* sometime School-
Master of *Tunbridg*.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *Roger Norton*.
1685.

THE
TRENT
OF THE
PIGHER

Abridged and Revised Edition
of the
Grammar

With every Example explained
and Abridged to the Rule, for the
help of the weaker scholars in the
Grammar School.

The John Street Grammar School
Method of Teaching

LONDON

Printed by Roger Norton
1833



Unto the weaker Sort in the
Grammar Schools.

WE have a Proverb which doth say,
It is as plain as Dunstable way;
The which (if ever) holdeth here,
Where, by Construction, all so clear
Is made, so easie and so plain,
As whoso will but take the pain,
These figures well may understand,
As every one doth come to hand.
If sluggish drones foreflow their part,
Spare not but let them feel the smart.

THE
TREATISE
OF THE
FIFTH

A Second of the Rules of Grammar
Continued.

With every Example explained
and directed to the Rule for the
help of a Worker in the
Grammar School.

By John Wallis, M.A. Rector of St. Andrew's School
Master of Trinity

L O N D O N

Printed by Roger Norton



Unto the weaker Sort in the
Grammar Schools.

WE have a Proverb which doth say,
It is as plain as Dunstable way;
The which (if ever) holdeth here,
Where, by Construction, all so clear
Is made, so easie and so plain,
As whoso will but take the pain,
These figures well may understand,
As every one doth come to hand.
If sluggish drones foreflow their part,
Spare not but let them feel the smart.



Unto the weakest Sort in the
Grammar School

W E have a Fourth which says
It is as plain as Dutchable way
of the which (if you) holdeth bare
If you, by Confection, all so clear
As made, so easy, and so plain,
The whole will but take the pain,
The letters well may understand,
The every one doth come to hand.
If you will, let them feel the power,
Let not but let them feel the power.



De of Figuris Figures.

Figura a Figure est is forma a kind dicendi *What*
of speaking, novata made new aliqua arte *figura a fi-*
with some art. Cujus of the which hoc *gure fit is.*
loco in this place trademus we will set forth
duo genera two sorts tantum only, scilicet
that is to say, Dictionis of a word & and Constru-
tionis of Construction.

Figurae Figures Dictionis of a word.

Figurae Figures dictio-
nis of a word sunt
are sex six.

Prothesis.
Apharesis.
Epenthesis.
Syncope.
Paragoge.
Apocope.

There are
more, but
these may
suffice for
young be-
ginners.

Prothesis (the figure Prothesis) est is appositio the *Prothesis.*
putting to litteræ of a letter, aut or syllabæ of a syllable
ad unto principium the beginning dictionis of a word :
ut as for example Gnatus pro for natus a son, Tetuli
pro for tuli I have born.

The applying of the example unto
the rule.

In the first of these two examples in the
word Gnatus, the letter G is put unto the be-
ginning of the word Gnatus, for natus.

In the second example in the Verb tetuli,
the syllable te is put unto the beginning of
the word tetuli for tuli.

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2. Aphæresis (*the figure Aphæresis*) est ablatio *is the taking away* litteræ of a letter vel syllabæ or a syllable à principio from the beginning dictionis of a word, ut as for example, Ruit for eruit, he hath plucked up by the roots, Temnere for contemnere, to despise.

The applying of the examples to
the rule.

In the first of these two examples in the Verb (ruit) the Preposition(e) is taken from the beginning of the word ruit for eruit.

In the second example in the Verb temnere this syllable (con) is taken away from the beginning of the word, for contemnere.

3. Epenthesis (*the figure*) Epenthesis est interpositio *is the putting between* litteræ of a letter, aut syllabæ or a syllable in medio in the middle dictionis of a word; ut as for example Reliquias a remnant, Religio Religion, addita l the letter l being added, Induperatorem for Imperatorem, an Emperor or Captain.

The applying of the examples to
the rule.

In the first of these examples in the Word Reliquiæ, the letter l in the middle of it is put in between: and likewise in the second example in the word Religio, the letter l is put in between.

In the third example in the word Induperatorem, for Imperatorem, the syllable du

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du is put in between in the middle, and it is not set down *Induperatorem*, but *Induperatorem (n) for (m)* for a better sound sake, that is, *Euphoniæ gratia*, as they use to say.

Syncope (the figure) Syncope est ^{4.} *ablatio the taking away litteræ of a letter, vel or syllabæ of a syllable e medio from the middle dictionis of a word:* *ut as for example, abiit for abivit he went away, petiit for petivit he asked, dixti for dixisti thou hast said, repositum for repositum laid up, and in such like.* Syncope.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these examples in the Verb abiit for abivit, this letter (v) is taken away in the middle of the word.

In the second example in the Verb petiit for petivit, the letter (v) is likewise taken from the middle of the word.

In the third example in the Verb dixti for dixisti, the letters (is) are taken from the middle of the word.

In the fourth example in the Participle repositum for repositum, the letter (i) is taken away from the middle of the word.

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5.
Paragoge.

Paragoge (*the figure paragoge*) est appositio is the putting to litteræ of a letter, vel or syllabæ of a syllable ad finem to the end dictionis of a word: ut as for example, dicier for dici to be said.

The applying of the example unto the rule.

In this one example in the infinitive mood passive in the Verb dicier for dici, this Syllable (er) is put unto the latter end of the word.

6.
Apocope.
* and here
also the fi-
gure Synco-
pe.

Apocope (*the figure Apocope*) est ablatio is the taking away litteræ of a letter vel syllabæ or of a syllable a fine from the end dictionis of a word; ut as for example peculi for peculi substance. * dixtin' for dixtine hast thou said, ingeni for ingenii of wit.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these examples in the Noun substantive peculi for peculi, the last syllable (i) is taken away from the end of the word peculi.

In the second example in the Verb Dixtin' for dixtine, the letter (e) is taken away from the word dixtin'.

In the third example in the Noun substantive ingeni for ingenii, the last syllable (i) is taken away from the word ingeni.

Figuræ

OF FIGURES.

Figurae Constructionis Figures of Construction.

Sunt * octo figurae there are eight figures constructionis of construction: Appositio *Apposition*, Evocatio *Evocation*, Syllepsis, Prolepsis, Zeugma, Synthesis, Antiptosis, and Synecdoche.

* Principally those names run not so freely in English.

Appositio, *Apposition*.

Appositio (the figure) *Apposition* est is * continua-
ta a continuata five immediata conjunctio or
an immediate joyning together duorum substantivo-
rum of two substantives ejusdem casus of the same
case, quorum altero by the one of the which alterum
the other declaratur is declared; ut as for example
Flumen Rhenum the River Rhene, or the Rhine

Quid sit appositio, what apposition is.
* where no other word cometh between them.

The applying of the example unto the rule.

In this example the two substantives Flumen Rhenum, the River Rhene, are joyned together without any word coming between them, and the one substantive Rhenum doth declare what River is meant by the other substantive Flumen.

Appositio autem and (this figure) *Apposition* potest esse may be plurium substantivorum of more substantives than two; ut as for example, Marcus Tullius Cicero.

Some count apposition to be no figure at all.

In this example these three Substantives are joyned together.

Interdum

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**An Excep-
tion.**

Interdum sometimes apud authores in *Authors* substantiva the substantives ponuntur are put in diversis casibus in divers cases perinde in such sort quasi as if pertinerent they did appertain ad diversa unto divers things; ut as for example urbs Patavii the city of Padua apud Virgilum in *Virgil*; urbs Antiochiæ the City of *Antioch* apud Ciceronem in *Cicero*.

The applying of the examples unto
the rule.

In these two examples, in the first, urbs Patavii, the latter substantive Patavii is put in the genitive case, whereas the former substantive urbs is the nominative case.

In the second example urbs Antiochiæ, the latter substantive Antiochiæ is the genitive case, whereas the first substantive urbs is the Nominative case.

A note.

* which in
the singular
number fig-
nifieth mul-
titude.

In appositione in (this figure) Apposition substantiva the substantives non inveniuntur are not found to be semper always ejusdem generis all of one gender, aut numeri or number. Nam for quoties as often as alterum the one substantivorum of the substantives caret lacketh singulari numero the singular number, aut est or is nomen * collectivum a noun collective, possunt esse they may be diversorum numerorum of divers numbers; ut as for example, urbs Athenæ the City Athens.

The applying of the first example
unto the rule.

In this example the latter substantive Athenæ is the plural number, albeit the first substantive

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Substantive urbs be the singular number: because Athenæ doth lack the singular number, by the common rule. Hæc sunt fœminei generis, numerique secundi, &c.

Ovid. In me turba ruunt luxuriosa proci. Proci woocrs turba luxuriosa being a riotous or wanton company, ruunt come rushing in.

The applying of the second example
unto the rule.

In this second example, proci the first substantive in construction, being the plural number; yet the latter substantive in construction, turba, being a noun collective, is the singular number and of the feminine gender, though proci be the masculine gender.

Virgil. Ignavum fucos pecus à præsepibus arcent. Subaudi apes the bees arcent à præsepibus drive from their bives fucos the drones pecus ignavum being a sluggish cattle.

The applying of the third example
unto the rule.

In this third example the first substantive fucos is the plural number, albeit the second substantive pecus, being a noun collective, be the singular number.

Triplici

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Triplici nomine fit Appositio.

Apposition
made for
three re-
spects.

Appositio (*this figure*) Apposition fit is made tri-
plici respectu in three respects.

Causa for the cause restringendæ to restrain gene-
ralitatis a generality; ut as for example, Urbs Roma
the City Rome. Animal equus a living creature, an
Horse.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these two examples, urbs
Roma, here is made an Apposition to re-
strain the general signification of this word
urbs, which signifieth any City, to the pro-
per City Rome.

In the second example, Animal equus a
living creature an Horse, the word ani-
mal, which signifieth generally any living
creature, is restrained to the more special
signifying of an horse.

Causa for the cause tollendæ of taking away æqui-
vocationis equivocation or double meaning, ut as for
example, Taurus a mountain of Asia, Lupus a fish.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these examples for the ta-
king away of all doubtful significations, this
word Taurus, which signifieth sundry
things

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things else, is meant of a mountain in Asia.

In the second example, Lupus piscis, the word Lupus, which hath other significations, is here spoken of a fish called a Pike or Pike-rel.

Et ad adtribuendam to attribute proprietatem (an especial) property (to any thing;) ut as for example Erasmus vir exactissimi judicii, Erasmus a man of most exact (or perfect) judgment.

The applying of the first example.

In this first example these words vir exactissimi judicii are added to Erasmus, to signify this proper quality in him.

Nereus adolescens insigni forma, Nereus a man of singular beauty.

The applying of the second example.

In this second example these words adolescens insigni forma are added to Nereus, to note this singular gift in him.

Timotheus homo incredibili fortuna, Timotheus a man of incredible fortune.

The applying of the third example.

In this third example these words homo incredibili fortuna are added to signify this rare property in him.

Evocatio

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Evocatio *Evocation.*

Some learned men do think this also to be no figure and that upon good reason.

Cum when as prima the first vel secunda persona or the second person, immediate immediately (or without any thing coming between) evocat calleth out ad se unto it self tertiam the third person, ambæ both of them sunt are made primæ of the first vel secundæ persone or the second person; ut as for example Ego pauper I being poor laboro do work, Tu dives thou being rich ludis dost play.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these examples ego the first person joyned immediately with the word pauper of the third person, maketh the same also to be in this Conjunction the first person.

In the second example, tu the second person joyned immediately with the word dives of the third person, causeth the same also in this conjunction to be of the second person.

What the figure Evocation is.

Ergo therefore Evocatio (the figure) Evocation est is immediata reductio an immediate reduction or bringing back tertix persone of the third person ad primam to the first vel secundam or the second person.

A note.

Verò but observandum est you must mark Verbum that the Verb semper convenire always agreeth cum persona evocante with the person calling forth; ut as for example, Ego pauper laboro. I being poor do labour. Tu dives ludis, thou being rich dost play.

The

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The applying of the examples.

In this first example the Verb laboro agreeth with Ego the person calling forth (in number and person) that is to say, is the singular number and the first person, like as Ego is.

And in the second example the Verb ludis agreeth with tu the person calling forth, that is to say, is the singular number and second person, like as Tu is.

Four things required in the figure
Evocation.

Nam for in evocatione in the figure Evocation quatuor four things sunt are notanda to be noted. Persona evocans the person calling forth, quæ the which semper est always is prima the first vel or secunda the second person: Evocata the person called forth, quæ the which semper est always is tertia the third person. Verbum the Verb quod the which semper always est is prime of the first, vel secundæ personæ or the second person: Et and absentia the absence conjunctionis of a Conjunction.

3.
4.
No Conjunction in evocation.

In what cases the person calling forth and
the person called forth may be of
divers numbers.

In Evocatione in (the figure) evocation persona the person evocans calling forth & evocata and the person called forth aliquando sometime sunt are diversorum numerorum of divers numbers: utpote as namely, vel either cum when as persona evocata the person called forth caret lacketh numero singulari the singular num-

B

ber ;

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2. ber; ut as for example, *Ego tuæ deliciæ isthuc veniam* will come isthuc thither. Aut or cum when as est it is *Nomen collectivum* a noun collective; ut as for example, *Magna pars a great part of us studioforum studentis quærimus* do seek amœnities pleasures. Hic here subauditur is understood (nos) this word nos we. Aut or denique finally cum when as est it is *Nomen distributivum* a noun distributive; ut as for example, *uterque both of us læsi sumus* are hurt in magnis rebus in great matters, nos (this word nos) subintelligitur is understood.
- 3.

In this former annotation there are three examples.

The applying of the first example
unto the rule.

In the first example, Ego tuæ deliciæ isthuc veniam, the word deliciæ being the person called forth, because it lacketh usually the singular number, is put in the plural number, although Ego, the person calling forth, be the singular number, according unto this first caution.

The applying of the second example
unto the rule.

In the second example, Magna pars studioforum amœnitates quærimus: this word pars, the person called forth, and nos, this word nos, the person calling forth, are of divers numbers, namely, pars the singular number, being a Noun collective, and nos the plural

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plural number, according unto this second caution.

The applying of the third example unto the rule.

In the third example, In magnis læsi rebus uterq; sumus: nos, this word nos, which is understood, and the word uterq; being the person called forth, are of divers numbers, namely nos the plural number, and uterque the singular number being a Noun distributive, according to this third caution.

Two sorts of Evocation.

Evocatio (this figure) Evocation autem also est duplex is of two sorts: explicita expressed, ubi ubi re tam a se vel persona evocans the person calling forth, quam as evocata the person called forth exprimitur is expressly set down: Et and Implicita unexpressed or understood, ubi where persona evocans the person calling forth intelligitur is understood and not expressed: ut as for example, Sum I am pius Æneas Godly Æneas, where in the Latin, Ego, the person calling forth, is understood. Populus we the people superamur are overcome, ab uno by one, where in the Latin, Nos the person calling forth, is understood, and not expressed.

1.
2.
There are no examples set down of the first sort of Evocation, but only of the second.

Syllepsis, Syllepsis.

Syllepsis (the figure Syllepsis) seu conceptio or syllepsis. conceptio, est comprehensio a comprehension or conceiving & containing indignioris of the unworthier sub digniore under the worthier, à οὐν con, derived of the Greek Preposition οὐν, which is as much as the

Whence the word Syllepsis is derived.

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Preposition con in Latin, which signifieth [together] and of the Verb λήγω, signifying sumo in Latin, and in English [I take] As much to say as a taking together. But in this derivation and composition the letter v in the Preposition σύν for a good sounds sake is turned into λ, as σύνλνψis for σύνλνψis.

Conception is two-fold.

Conceptio conception autem also est duplex of two sorts, scilicet namely, personarum of persons, quoties as often as persona a person concipitur is conceived cum persona with a person; & and Generum of Genders, quoties as often as genus indignius the unworthier gender concipitur is conceived cum genere digniore with the worthie gender. Cujus rei declarandæ gratiâ for the declaring of which things sake observabis you shall mark hæc these things quæ the which sequuntur do follow.

A direction for the making more plain
of that which was said before.

Copulatum a word coupled per Conjunctionem by the Conjunction Et and, nec neither, neque neither & cum and this preposition (cum) acceptum taken pro & for the Conjunction (&) and, est pluralis numeri is the plural number, ac and proinde therefore Verbum the Verb, aut adjectivum or the adjective, aut Relativum or the Relative, exigit requireth plurale the plural number. Quod quidem verbum which Verb indeed aut adjectivum or adjective, aut Relativum or Relative quadrabit shall agree genere in gender & persona and in person, cū supposito with that which is put with it, ac substantivo and with the Substantive digniore that is the more worthy, ut as for example, Quin tu & soror facitis? Why dost not thou and thy sister do it?

Ego & mater miseris sumus, I and my mother are in misery.

*Nomina
tive case.*

Tu

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Tu & uxor qui adfuitis, testes estote. *Tbou and thy wife which were present, be ye witnesses.*

Here are three examples.

The applying of the first example
unto the rule.

In the first example, Quin tu & soror facitis? the two substantives tu and soror coupled together by this Conjunction & and, are the plural number in worth and value, because words coupled together by a Conjunction are equal to the plural number; and therefore require a Verb of the plural number, as this Verb Facitis in this sentence is, the which Verb in person agreeth with the Nominative case tu, which is the second person, and therefore more worthy than the third person soror.

The applying of the second example
unto the rule.

In the second example, Ego & mater miseri sumus, the two substantives ego and mater coupled together by the Conjunction & and, are equal unto the plural number, and therefore do make the Verb sumus to be of the plural number, as also the Adjective miseri to be the like, which Verb sumus agreeth with the Nominative case ego in person, being of the first person, as the same is.

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The applying of the third example
unto the rule.

In the third example, Tu & uxor qui adfuitis testes estote, the two nominative cases tu and uxor coupled by the Conjunction & and, are equivalent or of like value with the plural number, and do cause the two Verbs, adfuitis and estote, to be of the plural number, as also the Relative qui to be the like, the which Verbs agree in person with the nominative case tu, being the second person, as they also are.

Conceptio personarum, Conception
of persons.

The worthiness and unworthiness here spoken of, is not of birth or place, but of construction or construing.

Enim for prima persona the first person est dignior is more worthy quam secunda than the second, aut tertia or the third; & secunda and the second (person) dignior (is) more worthy quam tertia than the third; ut as for example, Ego & pater sumus in tuto.

Ego & pater I and my father sumus are in tuto in safety.

Tu atq; frater estis in periculo. Tu thou atq; frater and thy brother estis are in periculo in danger.

Neque ego, neque tu sapimus. Neque ego neither I, neque tu nor thou sapimus are wise.

Virgil—divellimur--Inde Iphitus & Pelias mecum--Divellimur we are parted inde hence: Iphitus Iphitus & Pelias and Pelias mecum and my self.

Idem, the same Virgil. Rheinus cum fratre Quirino jura dabant. Rheinus Rheinus cum fratre and his brother Quirino Quirinus jura dabant did make laws.

Here

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Here are five examples.

The applying of the first example
unto the rule.

In the first example, Ego & pater sumus in tuto, in the two nominative cases Ego and pater, Ego the first nominative case being of the first person is more worthy than pater the third person, and therefore the Verb sumus agreeth with the first nominative case ego in person, being of the first person, as ego is, according to the rule.

The applying of the second example
unto the rule.

In the second example, Tu atq; frater estis in periculo, the two nominative cases tu and frater, the first nominative case tu, being the second person, is the more worthy person than the latter nominative case frater the third person, and therefore the Verb estis agreeth with tu in person, that is to say, is the second person, as it is, according to the Rule.

The applying of the third example
to the rule.

In the third example, Neq; ego, neq; tu sapimus, the two nominative cases ego and

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tu coupled by the Conjunction neque, the first being the first person, namely ego, and the second, namely tu, being the second person, the Verb sapimus agreeth with ego, the which is the more worthy person, that is, is the first person, as the nominative case ego is, according to the rule.

The applying of the fourth example
unto the rule.

In the forth example, Divellimur inde Iphitus & Pelias mecum, the Verb divellimur agreeth in person with mecum, the which pronoun me joyned with the Preposition cum, taken for the conjunction &, is the first person, and therefore more worthy than Iphitus and Pelias both of the third person, causeth the Verb sapimus to be of the first person, according to the rule.

The applying of the fifth example
to the rule.

In the fifth example, Rhemus cum fratre Quirino iura dabant. Quirino joyned with cum the Preposition taken for the Conjunction &, causeth the Verb to be of the plural number, the which also agreeth in person with them both, that is to say, is the third person, as Rhemus and Quirino are, according to the rule.

Tamen

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Tamen yet notwithstanding (*cum*) the Preposition *cum* with, taken for the Conjunction & and, in such kind of speaking as before, *magis amat* rather loveth *verbum* singular is a verb of the singular number; ut as for example, *Tu quid ego & populus mecum desideret, audi.* Tu andi hear thou quid populus what the people mecum and I desideret doth desire.

A note.
Cum the preposition taken for the Conjunction &, coupling words together, will rather have a verb singular.

The applying of the example unto the rule.

In this example the Verb desideret is rather the singular than the plural number, as in such other like kind of speakings the Verb singular is more usual.

Conceptio Generum, The Conception of Genders.

Etiam also genus masculinum the masculine gender est dignius is more worthy quam than foemininum the feminine aut neutrum or the neuter gender, & foemininum and the feminine gender dignius (is) more worthy quam than neutrum the neuter gender; ut as for example, Rex & Regina beati. Rex the King & and Regina the Queen beati are blessed.

Dignius genus the more worthy gender, Examples.

Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati. Chalybs steel & aurum and gold sunt probati are tryed in fornace in the furnace.

Hinc per vim leges & plebiscita coactæ. Hinc hereupon leges Laws & plebiscita and ordinances of the people coactæ (are) enforced per vim by violence.

The applying of the first example unto the rule.

In the first of these three examples, Rex & Regina beati, the Participle adjective beati

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beati referred unto these two substantives Rex and Regina coupled with a Conjunction, agreeth in gender with the first substantive Rex, the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than the feminine Regina, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Rex is according to the rule.

The applying of the second example
unto the rule.

In the second example, Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati, the adjective probati referred unto these two substantives Chalybs and aurum, coupled with a Conjunction, agreeth with the first substantive Chalybs the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than aurum the neuter gender, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Chalybs is, according to the rule.

The applying of the third example
unto the rule.

In the third example, Hinc leges & plebiscita per vim coactæ, the Participle adjective coactæ refer'd to these two substantives leges & plebiscita, agreeth with the first substantive leges the feminine gender, which is the more worthy gender than plebiscita the neuter gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as leges is, according to the rule.

At

OF FIGURES.

At but cum when as substantivū the substantive significat *both* signify res inanimatas things without life, adjectivum the adj *live* aut relativum or the relative insitatus more usually ponitur & put in neutro genere in the neuter gender: ut Virgilius as Virgil writeth.

Exceptio,
An excepti-
on.

Examples.

Cum when fregisti thou brakest arcum the bow & calamos and the arrows Daphnidis of Daphnis, quæ tu which thou perverse Menalca way-ward Menalca.

1.

Et cum and when as vidisti thou sawest eum donata given puero to the Boy, dolebat it grieved thee.

2.

Salust. Ira & agridudo permista sunt.

3.

Item, the same, Huic bella civilia, cædes, & discordia civilis, grata fuerunt. Bella civilia civil wars, cædes murders, & discordia civilis and civil discord fuerunt grata were pleasing huic unto him.

4.

Virga tua thy rod & baculus tuus and thy staff, ipsa the same consolata sunt have comforted me me.

5.

The applying of the first example
unto this exception.

In this exception are five examples, in the first of the which, Cum Daphnidis arcum fregisti & calamos, quæ tu perverse Menalca, the Relative quæ referred unto these two Antecedents arcum and calamos, both signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the second example
unto this exception.

In the second example, Cum vidisti puero donata, dolebat, the Participle adjective donata referred unto these two substantives arcum

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arcum and calamos understood, and both of them signifying things without life (as in the former example) is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the third example unto this exception.

In the third example, Ira & ægritudo permista sunt, the Participle adjective permista referred unto these two substantives ira and ægritudo, both of them signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the fourth example unto this exception.

In the fourth example; Huic bella civilia, cædes, & discordia civilis, grata fuerunt, the noun adjective grata referred to these three substantives bella, cædes, discordia, all of them signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the fifth example unto this exception.

In the fifth example, the Pronoun adjective ipsa being referred to these two substantives virga and baculus, both signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

Porro

OF FIGURES.

Porro moreover *conceptio conception* alias *sometime* est *directa* is *direct*, nempe *to wit*, cum *when* as *concipiens* the word *conceiving*, *that is to say*, dignius the more worthy. & *conceptum* and the word *conceived*, *that is*, indignius the more unworthy *copulantur* are coupled per *by* et the *Conjunction* *et* and, vel or atq; the *Conjunction* *atque*, vel or que the *Conjunction* *que* and; alias *sometime* *indirecta* (it is) *indirect* cum *when* as *copulantur* they are coupled per *cum* by the *Preposition* *cum* (taken for &) ut as for example, *Ego cum fratre sumus candidi*, I and my brother are white; ubi *where* *utraque* *conceptio* * both *conceptions* est is *indirecta* *indirect*.

Conception
two fold.

1.
Direct.

2.
Indirect.

* Of person
and genders
A certain
conception
not expressly
set down.

Est etiam there are also *quædam* *conceptio* a certain *conception* *generum* of *genders* *implicita* *unexpressed* (or not plainly set down) nempe *namely* *quando* *when* as *nec* *genus* neither the *gender* *concipiens* *conceiving* *nec* *genus* nor the *gender* *conceptum* *conceived* *explicantur* are expressed: sed but *loquimur* we *speak* de *mare* of the *male* atq; and *foemina* the *female*, ac as de *solo* *mare* of the *male* alone; ut si as if *dicerem* I should say, *uterq;* both of them est *formosus* is *beautiful*; loquens *speaking* de *sponso* of the *bridegroom* & *sponsa* and of the *bride*. Sic *Ovidius* so *Ovia* (*speaks*) *impliciti* *laqueis* *nudus* *uterque* *jacet*. *Uterque* both of them *jacet* *nudus* *lieth* *naked* *impliciti* *intangled* *laqueis* *in snares*, or in a *net*, loquens *speaking* de *Marte* of *Mars* & *Venere* and *Venus* *implicitis* *intangled* or caught *reti* in a *net*, à *Vulcano* by *Vulcan*.

The mean-
ing shewed
of the word
Uterque.

Prolepsis (the figure) Prolepsis.

Prolepsis, seu or *præsumptio* a *foretaking*, est is *quædam* *summaria* *pronunciatio* a certain *summary* (or short) *utterance* *rerum* of *things*. Fit autem and it *fallerh* out or is *quinn* *when* as *congregatio* the *congregation* *sive* *totum* or the *whole* *coheret* *agreth* apte

Prolepsis
what it is.

DE FIGURIS

apte fitly cum with Verbo the Verb vel adjectivo or the adjective; deinde afterwards partes the parts totius of the whole reducuntur are reduced or brought again ad idem to the same Verbum verb vel adjectivum or adjective, cum quo with the which tamen notwithstanding non convenient they agree not sere scarcely: ut as for example, Dux aquilæ volaverunt two Eagles did fly, hæc the one ab oriente from the East, illa the other ab occidente from the west.

The applying of the example.

Hic here congregatio the congregation seu totum or the whole, Dux aquilæ two Eagles concordant do agree per omnia in all things cum verbo volaverunt with the verb volaverunt, cum quo with the which partes the parts, hæc & illa, relatæ referred ad idem Verbum to the same Verb, non concordant do not agree numero in number.

What is meant by congregation.

Congregatio the congregation seu totum or the whole, est dictio is a word pluralis numeri of the plural number: ut as for example, Dux aquilæ two Eagles: aut æquivalent or equivalent, or of the same value, plurali with the plural number: ut as for example, Corydon & Thyrsis.

Nam copulatum for a word coupled to another word by a Conjunction) æquale is as much as plurali the plural number, ut as for example, Virgil. Virgil speaketh.

Compulerantque greges Corydon & Thyrsis in unum, Thyrsis oves, Corydon distentas lacte capellas.

Corydon & Thyrsis coupled with a conjunction are equivalent to the plural number, of the which they make the verb compulerant to be.

Corydon & Thyrsis (the shepherds) Corydon and Thyrsis compulerant; gathered also together greges their flocks in unum into one place (or fold) Thyrsis Thyrsis (gathered together)

ther)

OF FIGURES.

iber Joves the sheep, Corydon Corydon capellas the goats distentas having their udders strutting lacte with milk.

Aut congregatio or the congregation est is nomen collectivum a noun collective; ut as for example, populus the people vivit liveth, alii in penuria some in penury (or want) alii others in deliciis in pleasures.

In which example the word populus being the congregation or whole is a noun collective.

Five things necessary in the Figure Prolepsis.

Sulpitius & Aldus Sulpitius and Aldus dicunt do say quinque that five things esse necessaria are necessary in Prolepsi in (the figure) Prolepsis; congregatio-nem the Congregation, ut as in priore exemplo in the former example, duæ aquilæ: verbum the verb, ut as volaverunt, partes the parts, ut as hæc & illa, determinationem partium the determination of the parts, ut as ab oriente & occidente, & and ordinem the order, videlicet namely, quod that totum the whole præcedat go before, partes sequantur the parts follow.

Two sorts of Prolepsis.

Prolepsis autem Prolepsis also est duplex is of two sorts, Explicita expressed, ubi where omnia all things exprimuntur are expressed quæ the which oportet ought esse to be in prolepsi in Prolepsis, ut as for example, equi the horses concurrunt run together, hic the one à dextra on the right hand, ille the other à sinistra on the left hand hippodromi of the horse-race.

Expressed.

The order here is, that the whole went before, and the parts followed.

Et

DE FIGURIS

2.
Unexpres-
sed.

Et and implicita unexpressed in qua in the which aliquid something tacetur is not expressed; ut as for example, Ovidius *Ouid* (saith.)

Alter in alterius iactantes lumina vultus,

Querebant taciti noster ubi esset amor.

Alter the one iactantes casting lumina his yes in vultus on the face alterius of the other, taciti holding his peace querebant did seek ubi where noster amor our love esset should be.

Deest there lacketh (in this exampl) altera partium one of the parts cum determinatione with the determination, videlicet that is to say, Et alter in alterius.

The second example, and the same
applied.

Et and again, Alter the one portato carry onera the burdens alterius of the other. Ubi where deest there lacketh vos the word vos ye: & and altera pars the other part cum determinatione with the determination, videlicet namely, Et alter alterius.

The third example, and the same
applied.

Terent. Curemus æquam uterque partem. Curemus uterque let both of us care for æquam partem his part alike.

Hic here (nos) this word nos we, totum being the whole subintelligitur is understood, & partes and the parts alter & alter, includuntur are included in distributivo in the noun distributive uterque.

Diomedes.

Diomedes the Grammatician Diomedes dicit saith, Prolepsin that (the figure) Prolepsis esse is quod as often as id that quod the which gestum est was done posterius last describimus we describe ante before; ut as Virgilius *Virgil* writeth,----Lavinaq; venit littora. Venit he came littora Lavina unto the shores of Lavinium

OF FIGURES.

nium Lavinium enim for the City Lavinium nondum erat was not yet builded, quum Aeneas when as Aeneas venit camoin Italiam into Italy.

Whereof Prolepsis hath his name, or is derived or compounded.

Verò Prolepsis and (the figure) Prolepsis dicitur hath his name *ωε* of the Greek Preposition *ωε*, quod est which signifieth ante (in Latin) before, & and *ληγω* (the Greek Verb *ληγω*) I take.

Zeugma (the figure) Zengma.

What the figure Zeugma is.

Zeugma (the figure) Zeugma est reductio is the reducing or bringing back unius verbi of one verb, vel adjectivi or adjective ad diversa * supposita unto divers words set under them, respondentis answering (that is, agreeing) viciniori unto the nearer ; ad unum quidem unto the one indeed expresse expressly, ad alterum verò but unto the other per supplementum by understanding ; ut as for example, Cicero, Nihil nocturnum præsidium palatii ? nihil urbis vigilæ ? nihil timor populi ? nihil concursus bonorum omnium ? nihil hic munitissimus habendi Senatus locus ? nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt ?

* By supposita are meant nominative cases or substantives. The example.

Did the night guarding of the palace nothing move thee ? did the watching of the City nothing move thee ? did the fear of the people nothing move thee ? did the running together of all good men nothing move thee ? did this most strong place of holding the Senate nothing move thee ? did the face and countenance of these nothing move thee ?

I have Englished the whole sentence together, which otherwise could not conveniently be done severally because of the interrogation.

C

The

DE FIGURIS

The shewing of the use of this example.

Verbum moverunt [*for so I think it ought to be supplied*] the Verb moverunt (*in this example*) expresse reducitur is expressly reduced ad ora vultusq; to (*the nominative case*) ora vultusq; (*the nearer unto it*) at ad cetera but to the rest per supplementum by understanding. Subintelligendum est enim *for there must be understood* præsidium movit, vigilæ moverunt, timor populi movit, bonorum concursus movit, habendi Senatus locus movit.

An Exception.

Examples.

Attamen yet notwithstanding quando ubenas est comparatio there is a comparison vel similitudo or a similitude, Verbum the verb vel adjectivum or the adjective convenit agreeeth cum remotiore with the (*nominative case or substantive*) furthest off: ut as for example, Ego melius quam tu scribo. Ego scribo I write melius better quam tu than thou.

Ego sicut scœnum arui. Ego I arui have withered sicut scœnum like unto hay.

Hoc ille ita prudenter atque ego fecisset. Ille he fecisset hoc would have done this ita prudenter as wisely atque ego as I.

In the first of these three Examples, the Verb Scribo agreeeth with the nominative case ego further off from it in the Latin than the nominative case tu, as is required in this exception, because there is a comparison.

In

OF FIGURES.

In the second Example, the Verb arui agreeth with ego the nominative case, in the Latin further off than scenum, because there is a similitude.

In the third Example, the Verb fecisset agreeth with the nominative case ille, placed in the Latin further off than ego, according to the exception, because there is a comparison.

A second exception.

Item also per Nisi by the (Conjunction) Nisi saving or except; ut Terentius as Terence (writeth) Talem filium nulla nisi tu pareret; Nulla (mulier) no woman nisi tu saving thou pareret could bring forth talem filium such a son.

Here the Verb pareret agreeth with mulier understood, being the nominative case further off, because the speech is uttered by the Conjunction nisi, according to this exception.

Licet albeit Poetæ the Poets interdum sometime so-leant are wont loqui to speak aliter otherwise; ut as for example, Ovid. Quid nisi secretæ læserunt Phyllida sylvæ? Quid what nisi save secretæ sylvæ the secret woods læserunt have hurt Phyllida Phyllis?

Here the Verb agreeth with sylvæ the nearer nominative case.

DE FIGURIS

A Caution.

Te quibus of the which *supra* lesore dictum est hath been spoken in concordantia in the concordance Verbiof the Verb & nom nativi & the nominative case, ut as for example, Cicero (*speaketh*) Quare ut arbitror prius hic te nos, quam istic tu nos videbis

Quare wherefore ut as arbitror I suppose nos we (*subaudi videbimus understand the Verb videbimus shall see*) te thee hic here prius sooner quam than tu videbis thou shalt see nos us istic there.

The example applied.

Here the Verb videbis agreeth with tu the nearer nominative case, and not with nos the further off nominative case, as this caution telleth us.

Zeugma (the figure) Zeugma fit is made tribus modis three ways.

3.
Zeugmatri-
plex.
Zeugma
threefold.

In persona in person; ut as for example, Ego & tu studes. Ego & tu I and thou studes doest study.

1.
In person.

The example applied.

In this example the Verb studes agreeth with the nominative case tu in person.

2.
In gender.

In genere in gender; ut as for example, Maritus & uxor est irata. Maritus the Husband & uxor and the Wife est is irata angry.

The example applied.

In this example irata the Participle adjective agreeth with the Substantive Uxor in gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as the word uxor the nearer substantive is.

In

OF FIGURES.

In numero *in number*; ut *as for example*, hic illius arma, hic currus fuit. Hic *here* illius arma *her* armour [subaudi *fuere* *understand the Verb* *fuere* *were*] hic *here* illius currus *her* Coach fuit *was*.

The example applied.

In this example the Verb fuit agreeeth in number with the nominative case currus.

Aliquando *sometime* Verbum *the Verb* vel adiectivum *or the adjective* positum *is placed* in principio *in the beginning*, & tum *and then* vocatur *it is called* Protozeugma; ut *as for example*, Dormio ego & tu: Ego dormio *I sleep* & tu *and thou*. Protozeugma.

Quandoq; *sometime* in medio *in the middle*, vocaturq; *and it is called* Mesozeugma: ut *as for example*; Ego dormio & tu: Ego dormio *I sleep* & tu *and thou*. Mesozeugma.

Quandoq; *sometime* in fine *in the end*, & vocatur *and it is called* Hypozeugma: ut *as for example*, Ego & tu dormis. Ego *I* & tu *and thou* dormis *sleep*. Hypozeugma.

Four things in the figure Zeugma required.

Requiruntur autem *and there are required* quatuor *or four things* in Zeugmate *in (the figure) Zeugma*.

Duo substantiva *two substantives*: ut *as for example*, Rex & Regina *the King and Queen*.

Conjunctio *a Conjunction*, quæ *the which* esse potest *may be* vel *either* copulativa *copulative*, vel disjunctiva *or disjunctive*, vel etiam *or also* expletiva *expletive*: ut *as* & *and*, vel *either*, &c.

Verbum *a verb* vel adjectivum *or an adjective*: ut *as for example*, irata est *was angry*.

Et *and* quod verbum *the which verb* vel adjectivum *or adjective* respondeat *must agree* with vicino-ri supposito *the nearer word put under it*, *either* Nominative case *or* substantive.

DE FIGURIS

Zeugma by adverbs.

Eit quoque *there is also* quoddam genus a certain kind Zeugmatis of Zeugma per adverbia by adverbs: ut as for example, Cubas ubi ego. Cubas thou lyesst ubi ego where I lye

The example applied.

In this example Zeugma is made by the adverb ubi.

Cœnas quando nos. Cœnas thou suppest quando when nos we (cœnamus sup.)

The other example applied.

In this example Zeugma is made by the adverb quando.

Another kind of Zeugma of speaking, and not of construction.

Quando whenas verbum the verb (or the adjective)
reducitur is reduced ad duo supposita unto two (or
more) nominative cases (or substantives) & convenit
and agreeeth cum utroque with them both, est it is Zeug-
ma locutionis of speaking (ut dicunt as they say) non
constructionis and not of construction, ut as for exam-
ple, Joannes fuit piscator & Petrus. Joannes John
fuit was piscator a fisher & Petrus and Peter.

Zeugma { Locutionis, constructionis.

Here the Verb indifferently agreeeth with both the nominative cases, being both the third Person.

From whence the figure Zeugma is named or derived.

Zeugma autem and (the figure) Zeugma dicitur is named [or so called] quasi copulatum as if you would say coupled [or yoked] à Græco verbo of the Greek Verb

OF FIGURES.

Verb Ζεύω Zeugnuo vel or Ζεύωμι Zeugnumi,
quod est *which* significeth, Copulo *I couple* or *yoak*,

Synthesis (*the figure*) *Synthesis*.

Synthesis (*the figure*) *Synthesis*, est oratio *is a sentence congrua agreeing sensu in the sense or meaning non voce not in voice or word*, ut Virgilius as *Virgil*, Pars in frustra secant.

Pars *part of them* secant *cut it in frustra into pieces*,
Gens armati *a people armed*.

Here are two Examples.

The applying of the first example.

In the first example, pars the singular number, referred unto the verb secant of the plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but agreeth in sense and meaning, as is set down in this rule.

The second example applied.

In the second example, Gens armati, this word Gens the feminine gender and singular number, referred to the Participle adjective armati the masculine gender and plural number, disagreeeth in word, but agreeth in sense and meaning, as is here set down.

Three sorts of Synthesis.

Synthesis autem and (*the figure*) *Synthesis* fit *is made*
nunc *sometimes* in genere *in gender tantum only*, idq; ^{1.} *In gender,*
and that aut *either* causâ *for the cause discernendi sex-* ^{1.} *and that for*
us *to discern the sex, that is, the male from the female:* ^{2.} *two respects*
ut *as for example,* Anser foeta *a brood Goose.* Elephan- ^{1.} *To discern*
tus grvida *an Elephant great with young.* ^{2.} *the sex.*

DE FIGURIS

In the first to discern the Goose from the Gander.

In the second to discern the female Elephant from the male.

3.
For under-
standing
sake.

Aut or else gratia for the cause of supplementi understanding, ut as for example, *Præneste* sub ipsa *under* *Præneste* it self: *urbe* the word *urbe* the City subaudi-
tur is understood.

Centauro in magna in the great *Centaurus*, *navi*
the word *navi* the ship subintelligitur is understood.

2.
In number.

Nunc another while in numero in number tantum
only; ut as for example, *Turba* ruunt a company rush-
eth in.

Here Turba is the singular number, and
ruunt the plural number.

Aperite aliquis ostium. Some body open the door.

Aliquis here is the singular number, and
the Verb *aperite* the plural number.

3.
Both in gen-
der and
number.

Nunc verò and sometime in genere in gender &
numero and number simul together: ut as for example,
Pars merſi tenuere ratem. *Pars* part of them *merſi*
ready to be drowned *tenuere* laid hold *ratem* on the ship.

Virg. Hæc manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi. *Hæc* this hand *passi* having suffered vul-
nera wounds *pugnando* in fighting *ob patriam* for my
Country.

The applying of the first example
to the rule.

In the first of the two former Examples
the nominative case and substantive pars
of the singular number and feminine gender,
referred

OF FIGURES.

referred unto the Verb *tenuerē* of the plural number, and unto the Participle adjective *mersi* of the masculine gender & plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but agreeeth in sense, as in this figure Synthesis the examples use to do.

The applying of the second example
unto the rule.

In the second example, *Hæc manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi*, *manus* the substantive of the singular number and feminine gender referred to the participle adjective *passi* of the plural number and masculine gender agreeeth not in word, but agreeeth well enough in meaning, as the examples in this figure Synthesis are wont for to do.

The derivation of the figure Synthesis.

Dicitur autem Synthesis now (*this figure*) *Synthesis* is named or derived ἀπὸν of the Greek Preposition *syn* quod est *con*, which signifieth *con*, & θέσις and the word *thesis*, positio a position quia because est it is compositio a composition, id est, that is to say, constructio a construction facta made gratia significationis for signification sake.

Antiptosis (*the figure*) *Antiptosis*.

Antiptosis (*the figure*) *Antiptosis*, ἀντιπτόσις of the Greek preposition *anti* quod est *pro* which signifieth *pro* for & πτόσις and *ptosis* casus case est it is positio a putting casus of a case pro casu for a case, idque and that interdum some time non inueniunt not without elegancy,

Antiptosis.

DE FIGURIS

1. *elegancy, ut as, Virgilius Virgil (hath this example)*
 Urbem quam statuo vestra est. Urbem the City quam
 statuo which I build vestra est is yours.

In this example Urbem the accusative case before the Verb est, in stead of the nominative case urbs.

2. Terentius Terence. Populo ut placerent, quas fecisset fabulas. Ut that fabulas the fables or Comedies placerent might please populo the people, quas the which fecisset he had made.

In this example fabulas the accusative case before the Verb placerent for the nominative case fabulæ.

3. Sermone[m] quem audistis, non est meus. Sermone[m] the speech non est meus is not mine quem the which audistis ye have heard.

In this example Sermone[m] the accusative case, for sermo the nominative case before the Verb est and the Pronoun adjective meus.

4. Ejus non venit in mentem, pro id. Ejus non venit that came not in mentem into my mind, pro id for (the Nominative case) id.

An Admonition.

Quamquam although hic in this place venit (the Verb) venit existimandum est is to be esteemed usurpari to be used potius rather impersonaliter impersonally.

other exam- Aristotelis libri sunt omne genus elegantie referti, pro omnis generis. Aristotelis libri the Books of Aristotle sunt referti are stuffed omne genus with all kind elegantie of elegancy: pro omnis generis.

Sic so id genus of that sort, quod genus of which sort, for ejus generis, cujus generis and such like.

Idue

OF FIGURES.

Idne estis authores mihi? pro ejus. Estis ne are you authores Authors mihi unto me id of that? pro ejus for ejus.

An harder Antiptosis.

Interdum sometime fit there is made durior antiptosis an harder antiptosis: ut as for example, Salve primus omnium parens patriæ appellate. Salve God save thee appellate called parens the Father patriæ of thy Country primus omnium first of all, pro prime for prime.

The nominative for the vocative.

Habuit duos gladios, quibus altero te occisurum minatur, altero villicum, pro quorum altero. Habuit she had duos gladios two swords, quibus altero with the one of the which minatur she threatneth (supple se) that she occisurum will kill te thee, altero with the other, villicum thy farmer, pro for quorum altero.

The ablative case for the Genitive.

But in this example there lyeth a greater difficulty or hardness, namely, how the participle adjective occisurum (as it seemeth, and hitherto hath of many been wrongfully taken) being the masculine gender, can agree with the accusative case se, understood and spoken of the woman Cæsina the feminine gender.

Question.

The true answer is, that the word occisurum is not here a Participle adjective, but the future tense of the infinitive mood of the Verb occido, either taken by it self alone, or to be referred to the infinitive mood esse, understood thus, occisurum esse. The which kind of speaking seeming harsh and strange

at

The answer and worth the noting.

DE FIGURIS

at the first, I have cleared with many examples in my book of Grammar disputations, to be had among the Stationers.

Synecdoche (*the figure*) Synecdoche.

Synecdoche

*the example
applied.*

Synecdoche (*the figure*) Synecdoche est is cum id *when as that* quod partis est *the which* appertinet *to some one part,* attribuitur *is attributed* toti *to the whole:* ut *as* for example, *Æthiops an* *Æthiopian* albus *white* dentes *as touching his teth.* Hic *here* album *white* quod *the which* convenit *agreceth* totis *to all* dentibus *unto the teth only,* attribuitur *is attributed* toti *to all* *Æthiopi unto the whole.* *Æthiopi in, or black-moor.*

Nota a note.

Per *By* Synecdochen *by (this figure)* Synecdoche, omnia *all* nomina *nouns* adjectiva *adjectives* significantia *signifying* aliquam proprietatem *some propriety:* item *also* verba *verbs* passiva *passives* & neutralia *and neutrals,* significantia *signifying* aliquam passionem *some suffering* possunt regere *may govern* accusativum *an accusative case,* vel *or* ablativum *an ablative case,* significantem *signifying* locum *the place* in quo *in the* in the *which* proprietas *the property* aut *or* passio *the passion* est *is:* ut *as* for example, *æger* pedes *sick* vel *or* pedibus *in his feet.*

Examples

1.

Saucius *frontem* wounded *in his forehead,* vel *or* fronte, *by fronte the ablative case.*

3.

Doleo *caput,* vel *capite.* Doleo *I have a pain or ache* caput *in my head,* vel *or* capite *by capite the ablative case.*

4.

Redimitus *tempora* lauro. Redimitus *tempora* having *his head* crowned *lauro* with *a garland of Bays.*

5.

Truncatus *membra* bipenni. Truncatus *membra* having *his members* st. *off* bipenni *with a Bill.*

Effusas

OF FIGURES.

Effusas laniata comas, contusaq; pectus. Laniata comas *rending her hairs effusas hanging over her shoulders, contusaq; and striking pectus her breast*

Nam illæ *for these sunt Græcæ phrases are Greek phrases or kind of speaking. Excepto quod non simul esset, cætera lætus. Excepto excepting quod that non esset you were not simul together with us, lætus merry cætera in other respects.*

Cætera similes uno differunt. Similes *being like cætera touching other points differunt they differ uno in one point.*

Whereof the figure Synecdoche
is derived.

Dicitur autem Synecdoche *now (the figure) Synecdoche is named or derived à σύν sun, of the Greek preposition σύν sun, quod est which signifieth con together & and ἐκδύχομαι ecdechomai I take: videlicet namely quod for that totum the whole capiatur is taken sua parte with his part.*

To the Reader.

Si cui lubet *if man lust pernoscere to know more thorowly elegantias the elegancies figuratæ constructionis of figured construction, legat let him read Thomam Linacrum Thomas Linacre differentem erudite discoursing learnedly, dilucide plainly & copiose and plentifully de Eclipsi of Eclipsis, Pleonasmus Pleonasmus, & and Enallage of the Enallage, deque aliis figuris and of the other figures.*

*In his book
of Figures.*

F-I-N-I-S.







